

PURPOSE:

This form is designed for Problem Pregnancy cases (Unmarried Mothers), or any child available for adoption when the client is considering placing the child for adoption. The form is to be handwritten, and the back of each page may be used if additional writing space is needed.

NUMBER OF COPIES AND DISPOSITION:

One copy shall be filled out by the worker during the process of working with the client. It is to be filed chronologically in the forms section. A copy may be Xeroxed for the adoptive placement worker.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETION:1. IDENTIFYING INFORMATION:

Enter in appropriate spaces the case name, case number, worker name and number, date of referral, and who made the referral, and the date of the initial contact. Also, enter the names of mother and father, their birth-date, address, race, nationality, occupation, religion, the mother's due date, hospital she'll be using, and any complication factors.

2. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe what each parent looks like - Illustration - classically beautiful, regular features, uneven features; appearance of eyes - close set, large, oval, almond, beady, etc. Facial structure - high cheek bones, symmetrical or unsymmetrical face; nose description if distinctive - chin, ears, or any feature of facial appearance that is (1) distinctive and (2) might be typical of her family. About body structure - such things as: linear build, any out of proportion area - (long arms and legs in proportion to torso).

3. MARITAL STATUS:

Give date and place of each marriage and divorce of each parent.

4. EDUCATION:

Brief account of education. Indicate highest grade level and age at which achieved. If school record secured, summarize and indicate source of information. If psychological tests given, give results and indicate kind (school, individual, other). If known, give name of tests.

5. OTHER CHILDREN OF BABY'S FATHER OR MOTHER:

In the spaces provided complete the information requested. If more than one child, use additional sheets. Indicate if child is mother's or father's.

6. INHERITANCE CHART OF BABY'S GRANDPARENTS:

In spaces provided complete the information requested. Indicate if paternal or maternal grandparents. Additional sheets may be used.

7. INHERITANCE CHART OF BROTHERS AND SISTERS (SIBLINGS) OF FATHER OR MOTHER:

In spaces provided complete the information requested. Indicate if they are mother's or father's siblings. Additional sheets may be used.

8. CHILDHOOD DISEASES:

Place a check mark by each of the following diseases that the mother or father has had.

9. OTHER ILLNESSES:

List any long or serious illnesses of father or mother or blood relatives and if hospitalization was needed.

10. HEALTH HISTORY:

Check the appropriate space and use the back of this sheet for explanation.

a. Congenital Defects

Congenital defects are physical deformities with which a child is born but which are not inherited from defective genes and will not be passed on to one's children. These may be due to illness in the mother usually in the early weeks of pregnancy. Examples - heart defects, various bone defects - e.g., congenital hip, certain blindness or deafness. A good example is the variety of defects due to measles in early pregnancy.

b. Anemias, Sickle Cell and Mediterranean

Certain red blood cell abnormalities are inherited and may be passed on to one's children. A well-known example is Sickle Cell Anemia found in the Negro race. Mediterranean Anemia occurs in Italian people and others found on the Mediterranean Coast.

c. Pre-Eclampsia and Eclampsia

Pre-Eclampsia and Eclampsia in the mother may affect the baby. Usually, the baby is smaller than normal. In a severe eclampsia where the mother convulses severely, the fetal blood supply could be so affected that brain damage in the infant may occur. This is rare.

d. Psychedelic Drugs

There is increasing evidence to suggest that these when taken early in pregnancy may produce serious defects, such as, the ones so widely publicized from using Thalidomide.

e. Huntington's Chorea

Huntington's Chorea is a neurological disease that is hereditary. It usually shows up from 30 to 50 years of age and is characterized by uncontrollable movements and by progressive loss of mental faculties.

f. Amyotrophic Sclerosis

Amyotrophic Sclerosis is progressive wasting of muscles due to hardening and disuse of certain parts of the spinal cord.

g. Multiple Sclerosis

This disease may be noted by occurrence of patches of hardened, non-functioning areas in the brain producing muscular defects and various other symptoms. It is possibly hereditary.

h. Amyotonia Cogenita

Amyotonia Cogenita is a hereditary defect in the neurologic and muscular systems which is present at birth and is progressive.

11. GENERAL HEALTH:

Give brief description of general health of family, such as, all family members in good health, only childhood diseases, etc.

12. REACTION TO PREGNANCY:

Describe the parents' reaction to this pregnancy. Include emotional reaction, fatigue or apathy, attempted abortion, denial, neglect of personal care, etc.

13. MEDICAL CARE RECEIVED DURING PREGNANCY:

Indicate medical verification of pregnancy and if regular medical care was received and from whom.

